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## DEVELOP NEW CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL GLASS PRODUCTS

COLLABORATION BRINGS DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CHEMICAL GLASS -- Leningradskaya Pravda, No 88, 13 Apr 50

The following report is a summary of comments made by N. Kachalov, Stalin prize winner and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, on collaboration between science and industry.

Collaboration between scientific and industrial enterprises has never before been so widespread or so strong. The Chair of Glass Technology of the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet is convinced from its own experience that this close association is not only of practical use to industry, but also assists the progress of Soviet science.

Close cooperation has been concentrated particularly in those fields in which we consider ourselves especially capable. We are therefore able to give substantial help to producers. Conversely, we have been assisted in developing the scope of our theoretical research. The time interval between the working out of new technical problems and putting the ideas into effect has been sharply cut.

The Chair of Glass Technology is faced with the task of developing a new type of glass for chemical laboratories which will not require certain scarce materials. To accomplish this quickly, we have joined forces with the Chair of Glass Technology, Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates, Academy of Sciences USSR.

The Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates has directed the work and tested the quality of glass received. Our chair has developed a glass of new composition in its laboratories. The Druzhnaya Gorka Plant in the scales industry is carrying out our suggestions. The combined forces of these three enterprises, directed toward a single aim, have produced good results. Three new types of chemical glass have been developed, one of which is in the process of experimental fusion. The experimental work is being done by the Higher Technical School Chair.

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All the enterprises concerned are striving to fulfill the chief aim of the plant, which is production of the new glass.

There are other examples of close collaboration. For the past 15 years, our chair has been trying to work out a technique for producing artistic and architectural items from glass. Interesting results have been achieved. We have made it possible to cast glass statuary weighing from 70 to 100 kilograms. Some of our sample items are on display in the Russian museum.

An experimental artistic glass plant has now been set up, where all the discoveries of our chair can be tried out. The Leningrad branch of the Academy of Architecture USSR, with which we are in close collaboration, is playing a great part in this work. It plans new sample items and holds consultations on artistic matters. Our Chair of Glass Technology develops new technological processes in its laboratories and transmits them to the plant.

One of our chief aims is to introduce glass as a trimming material for use in the Metro stations. A model station, one-tenth actual size, trimmed with glass, has already been produced. This year we propose to put out a full-size glass pillar and samples of plate glass for the walls.

For a long time the chair has been concerned with the problem of developing large-scale production of polished plate glass for automobiles, railroad cars, and other uses. A special laboratory has been set up, and decisions reached are now being put into practice in active enterprises. Scientific research, which for so long remained within the walls of the laboratory, is now being given practical application.

The Druzhnaya Gorka Plant has been extremely interested in the new types of glass. However, certain workers of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building, to which the plant is subordinate, feel otherwise. It was with great difficulty that we succeeded in getting a decision for the plant to carry on experimental work with the new glass.

The Ministry of Light Industry is misdirecting its Artistic Glass Plant. It has not been allowed to produce architectural parts, but has had to confine its output to glass dishware.

Scientists must give continuous, active assistance to workers of the Leningrad enterprises. However, once a contract for collaboration with a scientific organization is drawn up, some improvident industrial administrators feel that they can abandon scientific research work in their enterprises and transfer this burden to the shoulders of the institutes. A contract for close collaboration does not mean eliminating the activities of the plant laboratory. Far from that, the relationship between science and production increases the importance of the role of factory laboratories for they assist in putting into practice everything that is new and progressive.

PERFECTS FOAM GLASS -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 94, 20 Apr 50

The Konstantinovka Avtosteklo Plant has completed its Five-Year Plan. It has developed new types of products and is working tirelessly to perfect the production of technical glass.

During the postwar years the plant has put out the first Soviet thinly laminated loading device, and developed a fine construction and insulation material, foam glass. More than 200 carloads of high-quality technical glass have been produced above the first-quarter plan. The plant expects to exceed the April plan in all types of production by 20 percent. -- P Zvyagin

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USE FIBERGLASS FOR INSULATORS -- Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 88, 13 Apr 50

The Soviets have begun to produce a glass which has the durability of redhot steel. It neither breaks at sharp changes in temperature nor melts at high temperatures.

They are also making fiberglass, which is used for production of insulating material in complex electrical instruments. Special mats of this material are used for heat and sound insulation. The fiber is soft, silvery, and unbreakable. The Ivovskiy Plant in Bryansk Oblast, which had manufactured fiberglass before the war, is now fulfilling its plan every year.

GLASS PLANT COMPLETES 4-MONTH PLAN -- Sovetskaya Latviya, No 93, 19 Apr 50

The Riga Sarkandaugav Glass Plant has completed its 4-month plan. During the first quarter, it produced tens of thousands of square meters of glass above the plan.

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